



GLAST Observatory Overview

GS SDR Section 5

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Section 5-1



GLAST Mission Overview



GLAST: Gamma-Ray Large Area Space Telescope

 Objective: Measure Direction, Energy, and Arrival Time of High Energy Photons With Energy From 5 KeV to Greater Than 300 GeV. Rapid Gamma Ray Burst Timing & Location

► Instruments: LAT and GBM

Mission Duration: 5 Yrs (10 Yr Goal)

▶ Orbit: 565 Km Circular, 28.5° Inclination

► Launch Date: February 2007

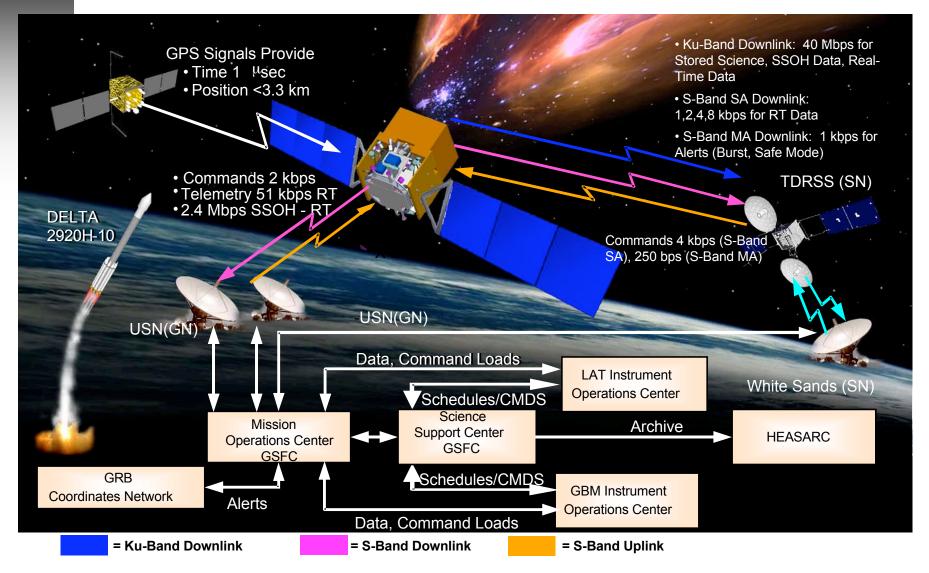
► Launch Vehicle: Delta 2920H-10

► Launch Site: KSC/Eastern Range



Mission Elements



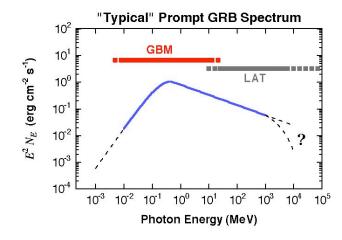


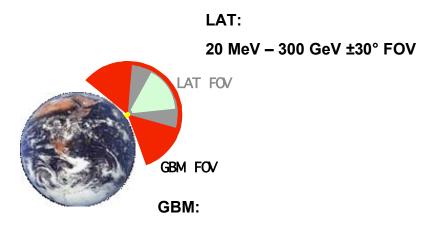


Ops Concept - Science



- Primary Science Instrument LAT Large Area Telescope
 - Developer: Stanford Linear Accelerator Center (SLAC)
- Secondary Science Instrument GBM GLAST Burst Monitor
 - Developer: MSFC/UAH and MPE Germany





Nal Detector 5 KeV – 1 MeV

BGO Detector 150 KeV – 30 MeV

±120° FOV



Ops Concept - Science



- Science Data Collected Continuously
 - Sky Survey, Pointed Observations and All Slews
 - Science Data and Instrument Housekeeping Store-and-Forward Operation
- Gamma Ray Burst Transient Detection
 - Both Instruments Detect Bursts (GBM Signals LAT with Trigger and Data)
 - 7 second notification to ground based Gamma Ray Coordinates Network (GCN) for 80% of detected bursts
- Autonomous Acquisition of Gamma Ray Bursts
 - LAT evaluates repointing requests from GBM trigger and burst data
 - Subject to observatory health and safety considerations
 - Observatory capable of slewing 75 degrees in 10 minutes
- Accommodate Target of Opportunity (TOO) Repointing
 - Based on GLAST Science Support Center request uploaded through MOC



Ops Concept

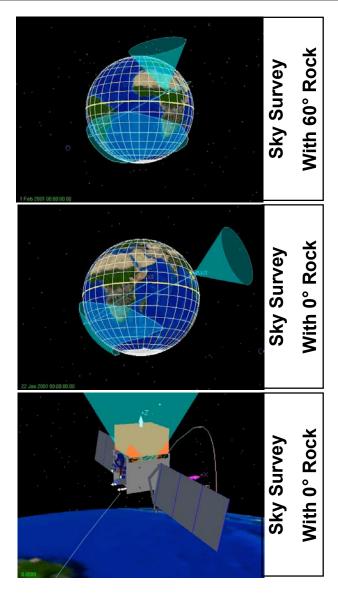


- Mission Observation Profile:
 - First year all-sky survey scanning operations
 - Sky Survey or Pointed observations to any celestial target after first year
 - Autonomous repointing to Gamma Ray Bursts
- Point anywhere, anytime with constraints
 - Earth Avoidance
 - Keep sun off LAT radiators



Sky Survey Mode

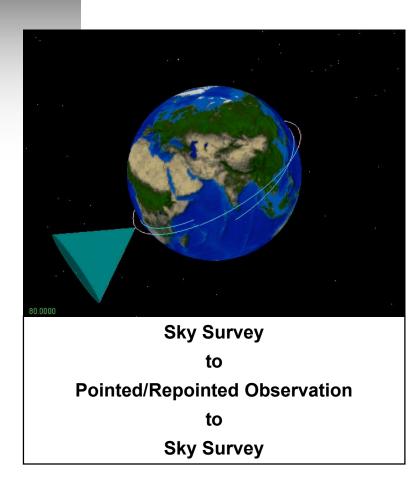






Pointed Mode



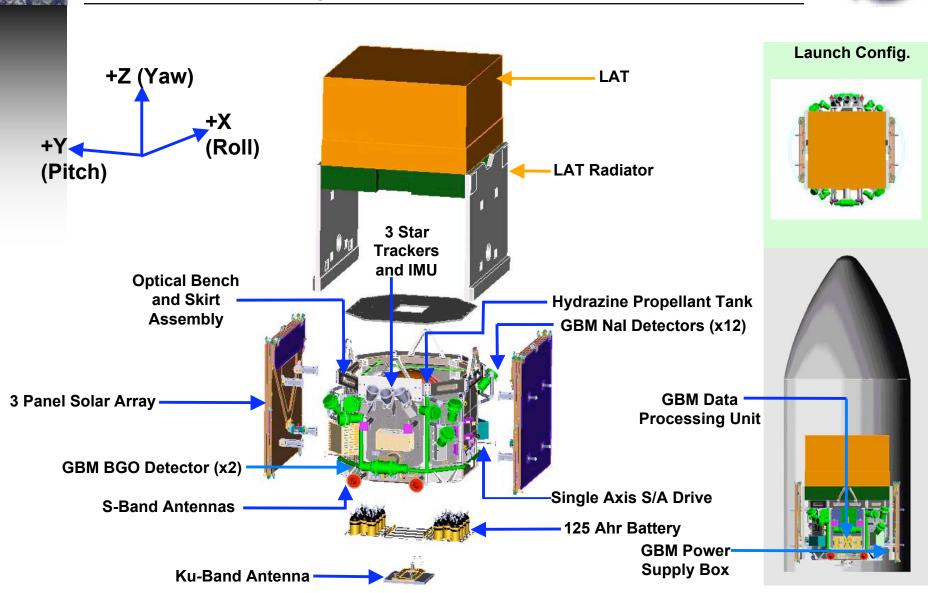


- Pointed Observation Mode by Ground Command as Part of Normal Operations
- Repointed Observations In Response to Transient Events
 - Target of Opportunity (ToO)
 Commands From the Ground
 - Autonomous Repoint Requests (ARR)
 From LAT
- Ground Changeable Repoint Time Initially Set to 5 Hours



Observatory Description - Expanded View

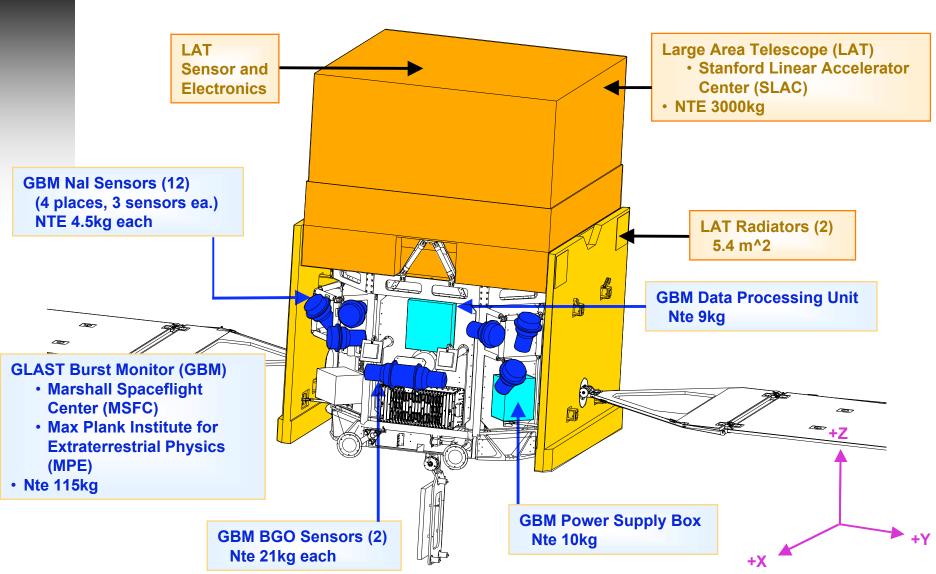






Instrument Placements On Observatory

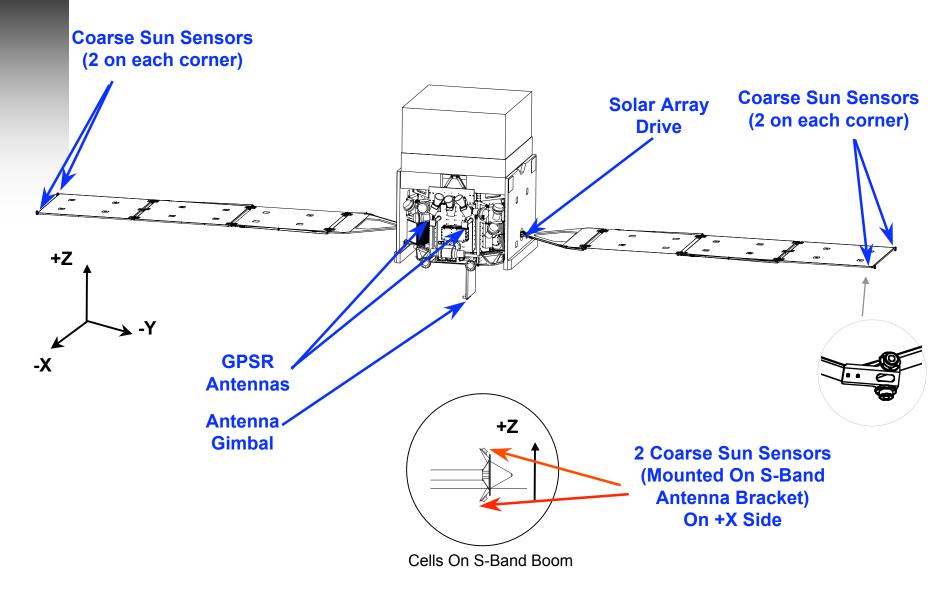






Glast Baseline Configuration And Coordinate System







Routine Operations Overview



Routine Operations

- MOC Generated Schedules and Command Loads Define the Routine Mission (Nominal MOC Staffing is 8 x 5)
- GNC Calculates Position Relative to SAA, FSW Provides Notification to the LAT / GBM
- GPS Provides Time and Position Data to FSW and MOC for Operations

Command Operations

- ATS / RTS Commands **Used for Nominal Operations**
- ATS Queues Loaded (Via S-Band Forward) Weekly

SSR Operations

- SSR Stores >30 Hours of LAT/GBM Science Data. >36 Hours Obs **HK** and Diagnostic Data
- Downloaded at 40 Mbps Over TDRS Ku-Band
- 6+ Contacts Per Day Required (24/7 SN MA for Safemode or Burst Alerts)
- Selected SSR Areas Can Be Downloaded by the MOC

Real-time Commands (Via S-Band Forward) Ku-Band Nominally Used for Contingency, Test, and **Unique Operations** S-Band White Sands (SN) Mission **Operations Center**

Science Modes

- MOC Commands the Instruments to the Proper Science Mode, Survey or Inertial Point (Planned Events) and Commands TOOs
- Observatory Notifies the MOC for Burst and LAT-Commanded **Autonomous Re-pointing**
- Observatory Resumes Planned Operations After Autonomous Re-point Completes (5 hr, Selectable Dwell)

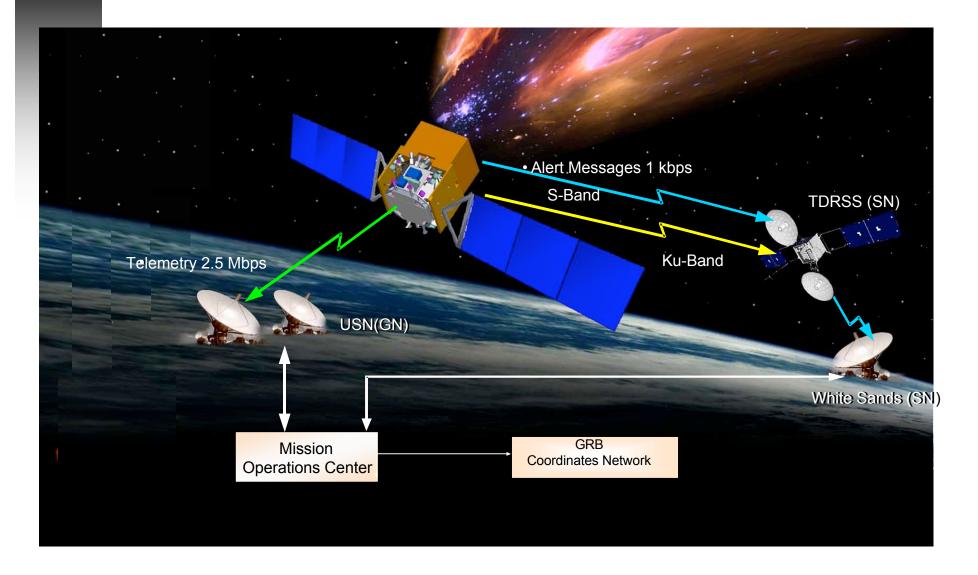
HK Operations

- 51 kbps RT Stream Contains Both SC and Instrument Housekeeping Data
- Data Stored on the SSR in Separate Partition From Science
- 51 kbps Is Part of the Ku-Band 40 Mbps Data Stream
- Stored HK Data Downlinked on Every Contact
- Data Used to Determine Observatory Health and Status
- Stored HK Data Provides Long Term Data for Trending and Analysis
- Diagnostic/Calibration Data Upon MOC Command



Burst Alerts







Mission Modes



Mission Mode	Description
Launch	Configuration During Launch and Ascent. Essential Bus Powered ON. ESB Heaters Enabled.
Early Orbit	Deployment and Activation After Separation. Rate Nulling, Deploy Arrays, Acquire Sun, Maneuver to Sun Point and Wait for MOC.
Engineering	Used for Checkout, Instrument Cal, SW Uploads, and Safemode Transitions.
Sky Survey	Science Mode With Zenith Pointing and Yaw Steering. Includes Roll Rocking.
Pointed and Repointed	Science Mode to Point Anywhere, Anytime, for Any Duration With Autonomous Earth Avoidance. Repointed Supports Interrupts for TOOs or LAT Repoint Requests.
Safemode	Inertially Fixed, Known State for Observatory Anomaly Conditions. Nominal Safemode is OSM (Observatory Safemode).
Re-Entry	Used for Burn and Coast Periods of Controlled Re- Entry. No Science Available During this Phase



Mission Elements



